

HOUSEWIFELY WISDOM

ALABAMA PATTY

Creamed Celery With Eggs.
Melt one tablespoon of butter, stir one tablespoon of flour, add slowly one cup of milk, season with half teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper, let cook slowly on the back of stove for ten minutes, then add a half cup of celery, stewed till tender and drained. Serve on pieces of buttered toast, place a poached egg on each, and serve hot.

Creamed Cabbage.
Cut green peppers in halves, remove seed and scald in boiling water, drain, wipe dry. When cold fill with mashed cream cheese that has been blended with two teaspoons chopped chives, one teaspoon minced celery, half a teaspoon chopped onion, and two tablespoons chopped nut meats. Moisten lightly with a little thick cream and cook in peppers, chill and serve on crisp lettuce leaves. Garnish with radish dressing.

Overnight Cookies.
One and a half cups brown sugar, if a cup granulated sugar, two beaten eggs, half teaspoon salt, half cup shortening, one and a third teaspoon soda, one and a half teaspoon cream of tartar, three cups flour, one and a half teaspoons vanilla. Mix ingredients in order given, adding flour, soda, and cream of tartar together before adding them. Roll in a loaf and wrap in oiled paper. Let stay in refrigerator overnight. In the morning slice and bake in quick oven.

Banana Dessert.
Cut six slices of bread about one-half of an inch thick. Spread them lightly, especially around the edges, with butter. Then cover each slice with a thickness of sliced bananas, cut three will be needed. Sprinkle the sugar lightly and place under a broiler flame of a gas range. Cook delicately and serve hot with apple sugar.

Mocha Charlotte.
Dissolve one package of chocolate in one and three-fourths cups coffee, which has been strained through a fine cloth and heated to boiling point. Add gelatin, slowly stirring meanwhile, and add one-half teaspoon salt. When it begins to thicken add one teaspoon vanilla and half cup heavy whipped cream. Turn into individual molds. Serve with whipped or plain cream or stard dressing.

To take shine out of serge cloth, rub right side of cloth with hot vinegar, turn on wrong side and press with hot iron.

Elizabeth Andrews, 547

The girl who is the least bit clever at making her own clothes will not even need a pattern to make this attractive little dress. Use any soft material, preferably of a plain color. Two straight pieces of goods, cut out for the neck and shoulders sloped form to waist. The front is cut a trifle longer than the back, and the length is then gathered into the seam which extends up under the arms. The skirt is made of two widths of material gathered into the waist. Flounces are added in the back only, another equally pretty style, in front only, and confined to a side by a strip of lace banding which runs up under the narrow ribbon or cording of the material itself may be finish at the waistline.



There Is No Age Limit For Bobbing Hair---Even Grandmother Is Doing It

The Bob Is More Than a Fashion, Hairdressers Say

BOBBED hair came in with a bang—a real bang on the forehead of our mammas, back in 1882. A New York society woman with a piquant face and lots of nerve, decided she would look better with a straight little fringe above her eyebrows. So she had it bobbed—across the front. The next day 37 women had it done. And before the end of the week, from one end of the civilized world to the other, there was one mad rush to acquire the newest fashionable haircut.

Anything For Style.
It mattered not if it made them as ugly as sin—and it usually did. It was the style, and they must have it. One old-time hair dresser tells of banging 200 heads in a single day. Many of them extended the bangs to the sides of the head, so that it was not unlike the modern bob. But through it all mother managed to hang onto her back hair. The clippers could go just so far; but no farther.

In New York, they are bobbing 2,000 heads a day. Looking at it merely from an arithmetical standpoint, one might suppose this sort of thing can't go on forever. A striking feature is the fact that the majority of the bobbers are not of the flapper age, probably because these have already been bobbed. They are women ranging in age from 35 to 55, 45 being a good average.

"The Bob is more than a fashion" declare the most prominent hairdressers. "It is an established new mode. You may be certain that once a woman has discovered the comfort and chic of a bobbed head, she will never return to the old-fashioned style of hairdressing."

Rats Followed the Bang.
The bang craze continued for seven years or until about 1889 when it was gradually replaced by rat infested heads. Coiffures were built up at the front and back by atrocious pads and wire frames which destroyed the natural contour of the head and caused hats to rock merrily and insecurely atop.

But no woman is going to think in terms of knickers, cigarettes, her own latch key and the single code and keep such a mess as that on her head. She must have freedom nowadays both in manners and in dress. How can she compete with the masculine world if she must spend hours each day fussing over an elaborate coiffure when she might be as free



(COURTESY PHILADELPHIA RECORD)

as a man and simply run her comb or her fingers through her shorn locks, and be ready to take her place beside him at desk or polls? She doesn't even have to stop to hunt her collar button or to put shoe polish on her hair—yet.

As things look now, we will soon be able to find long hair only in the museums, or in the House of David. And the strong-minded female who clings to her crown of glory ought to be able to get a nice comfortable salary just exhibiting it as a curiosity or as a relic of the dark ages before women began to bob. Age is no bar; there is no age limit in bobbing. A very fashionable hairdresser bobbed the head of a woman 72 years old. It was as gray as nature made it, and he christened it the platinum bob. Immediately the "platinum bob" becomes desirable.

Many Varieties.
This is only one of the many intriguing names which millady's bob has. The shingle is variously termed the boyish bob, "La Garconne," "Bobby" the "Ina Claire" and the "gamin." When the hair is naturally curly or when it can be made to look so, and the curls turn upward like the petals of a hyacinth, it becomes the "hyacinth" bob, and a very fascinating bob it is. A fluffy outstanding bob is obviously the "chrysanthemum." The "flapper" bob which started the whole thing is flat across the top, standing out at the sides and back. The "clubbed" bob usually called the "slave" is an extremely difficult one to wear and should only be attempted by the unusual type of face. It is straight across, on a line with the chin and is exactly the kind



ONE OF THE NEWEST CUTS

Roman slaves wore as they toiled in the galleys. The "Dutch" bob explains itself; you can see it in any picture of Holland plus wooden shoes and windmills. The "Chinese" bob is also straight across and uncurled but shorter than the "slave," and out West they have the "mah jong" bob. New names and new bobs are invented overnight.

Repairing the Easy Chair

HOW often do we hear excuses made for the very inadequate comfort offered by a so-called easy chair on the ground that its springs are broken? Frequently, too, the housewife, feeling disinclined for the expense of sending the chair to the upholsterer's, will actually scrap it, when, at the cost of a little time and trouble, it could quite well be made to fulfill its purpose of giving ease and comfort. The springs are, almost certainly, not broken at all, but merely out of place because the webbing bands, intended to hold them taut and in position, are stretched and worn or, probably, burst. A peep behind the canvas nailed beneath the seat will show the springs quite intact, but doing absolutely nothing to justify their existence as an essential part of the interior of the chair.

The Repair in Process.
The monetary cost of the repair, if it be undertaken at home, and there is little reason why it should not be, is very trifling. The canvas cover probably needs renewing, and the webbing bands must certainly be replaced and it is true economy to buy the best quality of webbing when tackling the job of resprings a chair or settee, for the cheaper kind is apt to stretch, and will not be able to stand the strain for long before it gives way. A supply of tin-

acks, a ball of strong string and a packing-needle will also be needed. The canvas cover must now be ripped off as well as the worn-out springs are broken? Frequently, too, the housewife, feeling disinclined for the expense of sending the chair to the upholsterer's, will actually scrap it, when, at the cost of a little time and trouble, it could quite well be made to fulfill its purpose of giving ease and comfort. The springs are, almost certainly, not broken at all, but merely out of place because the webbing bands, intended to hold them taut and in position, are stretched and worn or, probably, burst. A peep behind the canvas nailed beneath the seat will show the springs quite intact, but doing absolutely nothing to justify their existence as an essential part of the interior of the chair.

Transformation.
One of the very cleverest is the transformation bob. This is, as its name indicates, merely a camouflage for an unbobbed head. It is nothing more or less than a wig—pardon the plebeian word—which millady puts on over her own hair. The latter is combed tightly to her head and, the transformation fits over it as nicely as you please.

And to the credit of both the hairdressers and the bobbers, it must be stated that they endeavor to select the most becoming style and treatment. A bob may be "water waved," "marceled," "permanently waved," "tapered," treated to a "French center part," a "French side part," a "horizontal club" or a "horizontal taper." Or it may have the most adorable little curls turned under at the neck or sides. Or it may have the "pointer bob" originated by Madame Berthe of New York, who removes the superfluous hair at the

nape of the neck with a patented preparation and has the bob finished in a point.

"This," declares Madame Berthe, "is much to be preferred to shaving or the use of clippers, either of which cause a stiff beard to grow across the neck. The pointed bob is following the natural line across the nape of the neck. It is universally becoming, making thin necks look plump and too stout necks look thin.

More "Permanents," Too.

When the present epidemic of bobs came in there was much sorrow among the permanent wavers. They began to think that waves at Atlantic City or Coney Island would be the only ones left. But behold, they found their business increasing with every bob. For while a woman with long hair could get along nicely without a permanent wave, the one with a bob and a wave is a thing of beauty and joy forever. And any husband or father who succumbs to the wiles of his women folks and consents to a bob on the ground that it will be less expensive doesn't know what he is letting himself in for, that's all.

Can't Escape.

The manufacturer of one well-known permanent waving machine is sending out between 120,000 and 180,000 steam pads a day; one pad for each curl. This is double the business they did last year; and this is only one concern. From "the sunny slopes of California to the rock-bound slopes of Maine" as the old patent medicine men used to say, they are doing it. Let no man think he can escape by taking his ladies to the tall timbers. Nay, nay. The permanent wavers are hot on his trail. They send portable machines to the most remote villages and hamlets, advertising ahead that they will be in a certain town for a limited stay. Smart hairdressers declare there is no possible danger from burns in having the hair permanently waved, any more than there is possibility of baldness from having the hair bobbed. Both, they insist, are bugaboos to stir the wheels of progress. As for danger of baldness! Nonsense! Rot! Idiocy. The height of absurdity!

EVERY DAY HELPS

THE best way to bleach white goods having colored embroidery (such as dollies and other articles which cannot be boiled for fear the colors will fade) is to wash them and then dry them in the shade. Put them in an old pillowcase which has been dipped in very strong bluing water and thoroughly dried. Then hang the case, with the embroidered articles inside, in the light for several days. They will be perfectly white and embroidery not faded.

To renovate wicker furniture, use varnish that you dye faded summer hats with. There are a great many colors, you can take your choice from. Thoroughly cleanse the furniture with soap and very hot water. Then give one coat (two is better) of the hat varnish. You will be surprised how nice they look.

Mark all bottles containing poison with luminous ink made by dissolving one dram of phosphorus in one ounce oil of cinnamon. Cork tightly and put the bottle in hot water until the contents are dissolved. When cool, write your labels which will be plainly visible in the dark.

For scratched silver, buy a small quantity of putty powder at a chemist's and put in a saucer with enough olive oil to make a paste. Rub this paste onto the silver with a soft rag, then polish with a chamois leather and the scratches will no longer be seen.

People like liniment for bruises and sprains. Try this: Shake up the white of an egg, one tablespoonful of vinegar and a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine. Apply to sprain as soon as possible after accident.

To prevent a jar of olives from spoiling after it is opened, pour in about two teaspoonfuls of olive oil and you will find that the olives will keep firm and will have a better taste.

A Sweater For the Small Girl

YOU will need two balls of tan Shetland floss, a pair of No. 5 amber or bone knitting needles, two yards red satin ribbon one inch wide.

You should knit 5 sts to an inch with this size yarn and No. 5 needles to insure the correct size.

Band—With No. 5 needles and tan yarn cast on 78 sts for 12-year size. (Cast on 6 sts more for each size larger, 6 sts less for each size smaller.) * (Knit 6 sts, purl 6 sts). Repeat between parentheses all the way across, ending with 6 knit sts in sizes 4, 8 and 12 years, and 6 purl stitches for sizes 6, 10 and 14 years.

Second row—In sizes 6, 10 and 14 years. (Knit 6 sts, purl 6 sts). Repeat between parentheses all the way across. In sizes 4, 8, 12 (purl 6 sts, knit 6 sts). Repeat between parentheses all the way across. Repeat first and second rows twice more. (Repeat second row. Repeat first row.) Repeat between parentheses twice. Repeat from * twice; this completes the band.

Body—Knit plain until work measures 14 inches, measuring from cast on sts. (Make it 1 inch longer for each size larger and 1 inch shorter for each size smaller.)

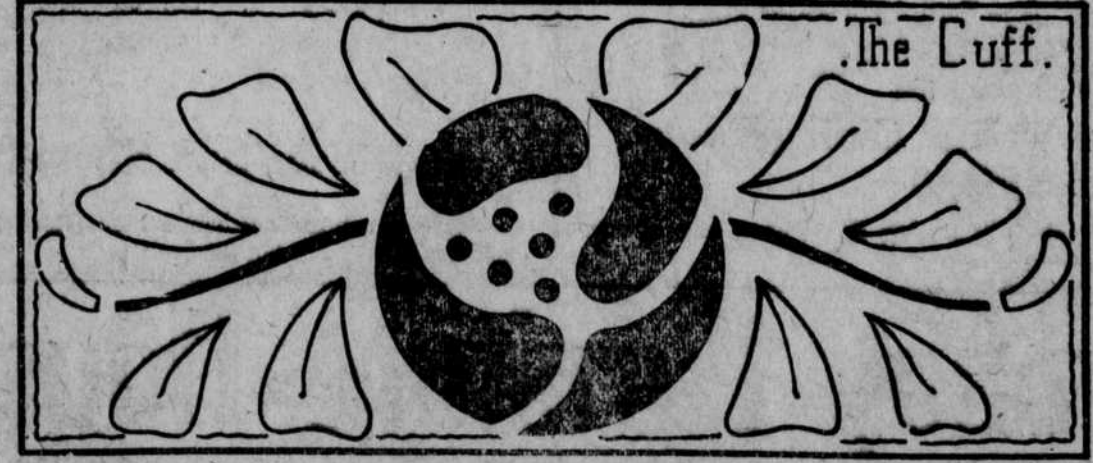
Sleeves—Cast on 5 sts, at end of every row until 15 sts have been added at each end for the sleeves. (2 sts more for each size larger, and 2 sts less for each size smaller.) Knit plain until edge of sleeve measures 4½ inches. (Knit 2 rows more for each size larger, 2 rows less for each size smaller.)

Neck—Knit 44 sts. (Knit 5 sts more for each size larger and 5 sts less for each size smaller). Slip sts off on safety-pin. Bind off 20 sts. Knit remaining sts for 4 rows. Cast on 3 sts at neck edge of every third row until 9 sts have been added. Work other side in same manner. When second side is completed, work across all sts, joining fronts with 6 cast-on sts. Continue to knit until edge of sleeve measures 9 inches. (It should be 4 rows more for each size larger and 4 rows less for each size smaller). Bind off sleeve sts.

Continue to knit until underarm of front is as long as underarm of back. Bind off.

Cuffs—With tan yarn and No. 4 needles, pick up sts at end of sleeve. Be sure the number of sts is divisible by 6. Knit 6 sts, purl 6 sts, working 3 rows of boxes same as band. Bind off. Work other cuff in same manner. Overcast underarms.

Overcast underarms. With red ribbon bind neck, beginning at left shoulder. Tie bow, allowing ends to extend.



Here is an unusually effective design for linen cuffs, to be worked white on white, white on tan, or white and blue in combination on either white or blue linen. The larger flower in the center may be used on the fronts of the collar.

Use carbon paper to transfer the design to the linen. When you stamp a piece of linen that is to be laundered, it will be much easier to iron it if you will stamp the prominent part of the design running lengthwise of the material. In some materials you can tell the run of the material by drawing a thread, but in others the threads do not run true, and you have to pull the material to see how it runs.